NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For Auctions see third page and California steamers see seventh.

Persons about leaving the City during the Su months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving a sending their address at the Publication office, corner of spruce and Nassau sta. opposite the City Hall. Price 50 cents a month, payable in advance.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The Cambria sails from this port To Day at 12 o'clock.

Professor Webster's Confession, which we publish this morning, will be read with melancholy interest. He fully admits that he killed Dr. Parkman, but contends that the crime was committed in a moment of intense passion. On this account heasks a commutation of his sentence. It remains to be seen how far such a confession, made at so late a day, can be influential with the Executive of the State.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY will not resign. As long as the Commons support them they say they can do without the confidence of the Lords, whom they declare to be a quite useless appendage to the machine of State. This is applauded in the Commons as sound English doctrine.

Thus the Whig Ministry of England are practically made to assume an extreme radical position as antagonists of the aristocraey. Practically this will come to nothing, but it will serve a good purpose. It will excite thought among the people, favor agitation and basten the still distant day when England shall not only inquire into the use of her House of Lords and Aristocracy, but abolish them.

-In other parts of Europe, things move as usual. An attempt has been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon. This is not strange, nor likely to go without repetition. Louis Philippe was shot at many times, and the representative of despotic "order" in France, whatever his title, will always be exposed to such visitations. The question as to increasing the President's salary is after all likely to be decided in his favor.

The King of Denmark is going to abdicate, by which means it is thought the Schleswig-Holstein business will be brought to a pacific end. The Pope still pursues the unfortunate path he has latterly trav-

The Europa will reach this port late tonight or early to-morrow morning.

New-Mexico and the Federal Executive.

The Southern Press publishes a long letter from Santa Fé, written by " A Southerner," on the Constitutional Convention just held there, on the influences which led to it, and especially on the part which the Federal Executive has had in the whole matter. The writer attributes the action of the New-Mexicans to President Taylor and his constitutional advisers, and certainly makes out a strong case against them. The following

are his statements: After the a rival of the Special Presidential Message relative to California and New-Mexico, the leaders of the Territorial party resolved in secret conclave that the plan of forming a Territorial Government was not leasible, and resolved to do all in their power for the formation of a State Consti-tution, and ask for admission into the Union as a

State. Col. Munroe, who, I believe, is an upright, honest col. Munroe, whe, I believe, is an uprigot, nonest man, in ordering Delegates to be elected, was but obeying the orders and carrying out the views of the highest army authority; he, therefore, is not to be blamed for the course of events.

But for his authority!

The Secretary of War, in his letter to Colonel
McCall, Third Infantry, enjoins it upon all officers
of the army in New-Mexico as a duty, to assist
the people of New-Mexico in forming a State Gov-

The views of the President in favor of the mea

The views of the President in favor of the measure are plainly shadowed forth in his first Annual Message to Congress, and more plainly expressed in his Special message, in reference, especially, to New-Mexico and California.

As a Southern man I object to the admission of this country into the Union as a State. The Constitution now formed is a fraud on the people—it is a fraud intended on the South. The influence of the President of the Unit. A States, direct and collateral, is too glaring for a fair expression of opinion from the inhabitants of New-Mexico who do not wish a State Government, but desire a Territorial form.

Why did not the President of the United States proclaim a State Government here at once? for his influence causes the formation of one in an indirect

I have said nothing of the claim of Texas, but it is certainly worthy of remark, that while no positive or inferential denial is made of that claim, the Goverament, through its agents and office holders, is doing more to prejudice the minds of the people of New-Mexico against Texas than could be done by the mediocre men in this country in twenty years,

We suppose it must be admitted that "A Southerner" is about right for once. The influence of the Administration has certainly contemplated and favored the organization of New-Mexico as a State and the only fear we have ever had in the case was that it had not been accompanied by sufficient energy and decision in protecting the rights of the Territory against the undecided claim of Texas. It is quite too late in the day to discover that Gen. Taylor is guilty of advising the people of New-Mexico to do what they have done. The whole world has known it these six months, and the ultra Slavery party need not have waited till now to raise the cry of Executive interference. Nor is it now for the first time apparent that the influence of the President is and has been favorable to Freedom and against Slavery .-The very fact of his encouraging the inhabitants of that Territory to form a State Government and apply for admission to the Union is absolute proof on this head. He knew, and everybody knew, that if they did so, they could only form a Free State with laws excluding Slavery forever. It is then undeniable that the policy of the Administration has been substantially in favor of Free Soil. As a Whig Administration it could not well be otherwise. Principle and practical necessity coincided in making it so. -The plan of the President for the settle-

ment of the controversy connected with the new territories has been simply to let the people decide the matter for themselves; of course they could only decide according to their well-known convictions and sense of their own interest-that is to say, by excluding Slavery from among them. California followed his suggestions last Summer : New Mexico has just done the same thing. Nobody in his senses can propose to dispute the decision of California or attempt to reverse it; but New-Mexico is not so safe. She is not secure against attack, and has not the means of protecting herself. The Administration is bound by every conceivable consideration to protect her. It is its duty, spart from all peculiar circumstances. Gen. Taylor is, if possible even more pledged to this by the fact that she is only carrying out his own suggestion-Let her but be frankly and justly sustained and there will remain nothing to compromise, and the Slavery agitation will presently go out of itself.

Union and Disunion.

One of the Editors of The Express writes

as follows from Washington: "I am neither a croaker as to the future, nor one who despairs as to the present; but inquiry; the pervading feeling among good and great men; the signs of the times, outward and inward; the bad signs of the times, outward and inward; the bad temper of the two Houses of Congress; the im-portance of the questions which disturbour political relations; the tone of the discussions in and out of Congress; all make me anxious for an early and peaceable settlement of the great issues before the country. For the first time, almost, since the adoption of the Constitution, there are disunionists adoption of the Constitution, there are disunionists in Congress: open, undisguised, earnest advocates for the separation of the American States. This is not so much the subject of open debate as of private conversation. It is spoken of in private circles, is the subject of social and political correspondence, and, in the minds and hearts of men, is urged, argued upon, anticipated, and desired. I could not have believed this malenchely tech if I ot have believed this melancholy truth if had not seen and heard it, and in a manner, too, which makes it wicked to disguise the fact, and cowardly to concess it. If such be the fact, it is well to know it, and the part of wisdom seasonsbly to prepare to meet it."

Another correspondent of the same paper takes a cooler if not a more sensible view of of the matter. He makes the subjoined

"I will state in this connection that a gentleman from Charleston, at present in this city—an old gray headed citizen of that city—said in conversation the other day, that it was probably supposed at the North that the citizens of Charleston were all crazy; but it was a great mistake: he said that two-thirds of the people of Charleston were utterly opposed to the ultra doctrines of Mr. Calhoun and his somewhat impulsive disciples. his somewhat impulsive disciples, who were con-sidered more zealous than wise, and more desirous of notoriety than to perform the duties of good citizenship.

A few days since a very conservative and rea-

sonable member from Pennsylvania, in conversa sonable member from Pennayrama, in conversa-tion with seveal Southern gentlemen, offered his cordial support to a resolution providing that any one of the Southern States, not excepting South Carolina, should, at their option, proceed to take a vote, voce populi, upon the question whether they would remain in or go out of the Union, and he would alide by the decision."

It is no news that there are disunionists in Congress and out of it, but that's no reason for fainting with alarm, nor does it require any special preparation on the part of Northern Unionists. All that we need do is not to get frightened, and those ardent gentlemen will duly and safely arrive at the end of their rope.

The Paine Light.

The report of the Committee of Investigation will be published complete in the course of a few days. The so-called report, which appeared in the Boston Transcript, and subsequently in the New-York Tribune, although entirely true, as far as it went, was not authorized by the Committee; they intended to have re written it, and appended thereto the conclusions to which they had come-which conclusions, as may be inferred, are anything but favorable to the pretended discovery. The full report is now in preparation; but as one of the Committee is in New Jersey, two are in Boston and two in New-York, considerable time will be lost in transmission of papers.

BATHS FOR CHILDREN.-We are glad to see that the subject of Free Baths, especially for the children of indigent families, is discussed at the present time. During such weather as we have had for three weeks past, bathing becomes an absolute necessity. Great numbers of children, who have not the means of indulging in the luxury-as bathing still remains-are obliged either to forego it or risk their lives in the docks along the East and North Rivers. The effect of frequent bathing, not only upon the health and comfort, but also upon the character and habits of children, has never been fully appreciated. A teacher in one of our crowded Ward Schools has within a few weeks had baths arranged adjoining the school building, where such of the scholars as cannot bathe at home are made clean and ready for study. The result has been very striking : the most restless and refractory boys are tamed down by this process, becoming not only more attentive to their school duties, but more quick-and ready in learning. Fa. cilities for bathing-either free or at a rate within the reach of all-are among the first wants of ou, City, and we hope another Summer will not come upon us without seeing some hing done in the

THE ASIA AND EUROPA.—The last outward passage of the Europa from this port to Liverpool was made in ten days and twenty hours, unquestionably the shortest time ever made between the two places, and beating by some four or five hours the late voyage of the Asia from Liverpool to Boston. The Asia made her outward voyage from Boston to Liverpool in nine days and eighteen hours, which goes beyond anything that has yet been accomplish-

MAINE-U. S. SENATOR .- The House on Wednesday, after three unsuccessful trials to effect a choice of U.S. Senator, postponed further balloting until Thursday, 25th inst. and the Senate, on the same day, after six unsuccessful ballotings, postponed the subject until the 23d of July.

MISSOURL-The Anti-Bentonians of the Fifth Congressional District have formally nominated Gen. WILLIAM SHIELDS as a candidate to oppose Phelps and Gilpin, Bentonians, and Col. Woodson, Whig. E. D. Sappington is the Anti-Benton candidate in the Saline District; James Winston, Whig. No Benton candidate yet.

FOR HAVANA.—The United States steamer Vixen sailed on Monday for Havana, having on board Commodore Morris, who has received orders from President Taylor, for a positive demand upon the Captain General of Cuba, for the release of the Contoy prisoners.

FROM NASSAU, N.P.-We have received files of the Bahama Herald, of Nassau, N.P. to the 22d ult. There is no news of any importance.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Owing to a severe storm at the South all Southern lines of T. legraph were out of order last evening, and accordingly we have received nothing of the proceedings of Congress yesterday.

Washington Monument. Washington, Toesday, July 2. Fifty-six Odd Fellows' Lodges in Pennsylvania. have contributed \$414 within the last month, to the Washington Monument, and the officers and Ca-

dets at West Point have contributed \$278. The Washington papers contain an order from the War Department to recruit, in order to carry

out the new law of Congress for increasing the rank and file of the army. The Treasury Notes outstanding amount to

CONFESSION OF PROF. WEBSTER.

KILLING OF DR. PARKMAN.

Boston, Tuesday, July 2. At the meeting of the Council, this morning, the case of Professor Webster; was referred to a Com-

Before the Committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared, Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed

Dr. Parkman. The Rev. gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no personal acquaintanceship with Professor Webster before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visit he sought no acknowledgment of the prisoner. At length on the 23d May, he visited him in his cell and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the request by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council. It was as fol-

I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which it appears was carried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit, to put an officer into my house, and to drive me from my professorahip, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in it what I could do or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain for those few days a release from his solicitations, to which I was hable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable, and also to avert for so long a time at least the fulfillment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the pro-posed interview, to state to him my embarras-ments, and utter inability to pay him at present, to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him, to throw myself upon his mercy, and to beg for further time and induigence for the sake to beg for farther time and indulgence for the sake of my family, if not for my own, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture-room or while I was preparing my experiments for it while I was preparing my experiments for it— therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday) between 8 and 9 o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at 1½ o'clock— my lecture closing at 1 o'clock. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation my lecture closing at 1 o'clock. I did not sto, talk with him, for I expected the conversa would be a long one, and I had my lecture to pare, for it was necessary for me to have my tand also to keep my mind free from other excitations.

and also to keep my mind free from outer execting matters.

Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came accordingly between 1j and 2 o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture-room table into the room in the rear called the upper laboratory; he came rapidly down the step and followed me into the laboratory; down the step and followed me into the laboratory; he immediately addressed me with great energy, "Are you ready for me, Sir—have you got the money!" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me and inpeal to him, but he would not listen to me and interrupted me with much vehemence; he called
me scoundrel and liar and went on heaping on me
the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets;
while he was speaking he drew a handful of
papers from his pocket and took from among
them my two notes and also an old letter from
Dr. Hesack, written many years ago and congratulating him on his success in getting me
appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see,"
he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will
get you out of it." He put back into his pocket
all the papers except the letter and the notes; I
cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and incannot tell bow long the torrent of threats and in vectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory

so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was extelt nothing but the sting of his words. I was ex-cited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most vio-lent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handlest, (it was a stick of wood,) and thing was nanders, it was a such of wood, and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be; it was on the side of the head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow; he fell instantly upon the pavement; there was no second blow; he did not move; I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless; blood flowed from and he seemed to be lifeless; blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away; I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect; perhaps I spent 10 minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead; in my horror and consternation I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them—the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below; and then what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance; I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and but the alternative of a successful movement a conceniment of the body on the one hand, and of concealment of the body on the one man, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into the private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes and began putting them where I took of the costness and occan parting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory; they were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket book and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets nor remove anything except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink which stands in the small private room, by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself. I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was entirely dismembered; it was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desprease necessity. The column of terrible and desperate necessity. The only instrument was the knife found by the officers made no use of the Turkish knife as it was called made no use of the I draish kine as it was called at the trial; that had long been kept on my parlor mantel piece in Cambridge, as a curious ornament. My daughters frequently cleaned it, hence the marks of oil and polishing found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath re-

While dismembering the body a stream of Co-chittate water was running through the sink carry-ing off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe for the ceiling below was stained nediately around it.

I think the stick with which the fatal blow had been struch proved to be a piece of the stump of a large grape vine—say two inches in diameter and two feet long. It was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge long before for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood by being absorbed into the pores; the grape vine being a very porus wood was well adapted to this purpose. Another longer stick had been used as intended and exhibited to the students; this one had not been used—I put it into the fire.

the table, dashed it across the face and the the fire for I had not considered for a moment what not by how many persons Dr. P. might have be pay him money, and that I had paid check for \$90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressed it as going so far make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview. I thad not occurred to me that I should ever show the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should have destroyed the large note and let it be inferred that it was gone with the missing man, and I should only have keet the small one, which was all that I could

On Wednesday I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furnece below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs—I cannot remember which or how many -were consumed at that time. This is the last I had to do with the remains. The tin box was designed to receive the

immediately around it.

There was a fire burning in the furnace of the lower laboratory; Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there; he had probably never kindled one, but I had done it myself several times; I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas; the head and viscera were put into that furnace that day, and fuel heaped on; did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed; some of the extremities were put in there, I believe, on that day. The peivis and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well,

a deep sink lined with lead; a stream of Cochit-uate was turned into it and kept running through it all Friday night; the thorax was put late a similar well in the lower laboratory which I similar well in the lower laboratory which I filled with water and threw in a quantity of potash which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the efficers on Monday. When the body had been thus all disposed of, I cleared away all traces of what had been done.

I think the stick of the contract of the

I think the stick with which the fatal blow had

I took up the two notes either from the table or the floor, I think the table, close by where Dr. P. had fallen; I seized an old metallic pen lying on the signatures and put them in my pocket; I do not know why I did this rather than put them in effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage, or my indebtedness to Dr. P. and the other persons interested, and I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give of the objects or result of my interview with Dr. Parkman: I never asw the aledge hammer spoken of hy Liviand. the sledge hammer spoken of by Littlefield— never knew of its existence—at least I have no recollection of it; I left the College to go home no reconlection of it; lieft the conlege to go no me as late as six o'clock; I collected myself as well as I could, that I might meet my family and others with composure. On Saturday I visited my rooms at the College, but made no change in the disposition of the remains, and laid no plans as to my family. tion of the remains, and no passes are to course; on Saturday evening read the notice in the Transcript respecting the disappearance; I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately taking some ground as to the character of my interview with Parkman, for I saw that it must become known that I had had such an interview. At had appointed it first by an unsealed terview, as I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday I had myself called at his house in open day and ratified the arrangement, and had there been seen, and had probably been overheard by the manservant, and I knew seen entering my room, or how many persons be might have told by the way where he was going; the interview would in all probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person as yet unknown with whom Dr. P. had made the appointment; I would take the ground that I had invited him to the it accordingly. I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which, it appears, I cast erroneously. If I had thought of this course earlier I should not have daposited Pettee's check for \$90 in the Charles River Bank on Satur-

was gone with the missing man, and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend to have paid. My single thought was concealment and safety—everything else was incidental to that. I was in no state to consider my alteries. ulterior pecuniary interest—money; though I needed it so much it was of no account with me in that condition of mood. If I had designed and premeditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman in order to get the possession of the notes and cancel my debt! I not only should not have deposited Pettee's checkthe next day, but I should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the Bank and taken occasion to mention to the Cashier that I had a sum to make up on that day for Dr. P. and the same to Henchman when I borrowed the \$10. I should have remarked that I was so much short of a large sum that I was to pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Henchman as mere pocket money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P. I should not have made the appointment with him twice, and each time in so open a manner that

and each time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it, and i should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when I was most likely to receive calls from others; for that was the hour interesting the learners at which persons having just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me or in my rooms, were always directed to call. I looked into my rooms on San-day afternoon, but did nothing. After the first visit of the officers I took the pelvis and some of the limbs from the upper well and threw them into the vault under the privy. I took the thorax from the well below and packed it in the tea from the well below and packed it in the tea chest as found. My own impression has been that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday; but Kingsley's testimeny shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the knife at the time of removing the viscors. On Wednesday, I not on kindings

thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The fish hooks, tied up as grapples, were tobe used for drawing up the parts in the sunk whenever I should determine how to dispose of them and get strains enough. I had a confused double object in ordering the box and making the grapples. I had before intended to get such things to send to Fayal—the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the sait water and the sea air, and the hooks to be used there in obtaining Cerralliner plants from the sea. It was this previously intended use of them that suggest d mixed itself up with the idea of the other ed and mixed user up with the idea of the other spplication. I doubt even now to which use they would have been applied; I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The tan put into the tea chest was taken from a barrel of it that had been in the laboratory for some time; the bag of tan, brought in on Monday, was not used, nor intended to be used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of the way. Its being sent in just at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I had put the knife in the chest; the stick found in the saucer of ink was for marking coarse diagrams on cloth; the bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Front at and thrown carelessly into ago by me in Front at and thrown carelessly into a drawer; I never examined them, and do not know whether they would fit any of the locks of the College or not; if there were other keys fitting doors with which I had nothing to do, I suppose they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former locks, left there by the mechanics or janior. I heavy nothing about them, and about one of the care had a sould care the contract of the contract of the contract of the care the care the care that the care the care the care the care that the care that the care that the care the care that the c I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them among the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms; the Janitor had furnished me with a to the dissecting room, for the admission addical friends visiting the College, but I had of medical friends visiting the College, but I had never used it. The nitrate acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I was under arrest or whether a more strict search of my rooms was to be had, the latter hypothesis behalf these specifies that the former When

by reems was to be had, the latter hypothesis of bardly less appalling than the former. Whe found that we went over Cragie's Bridge, hought the arrest most probable; when I found thought the arrise most probable; when I lound that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage I took a dose of strychnine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system probably defeated its action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description. it was in operation at the College, and before I went there, but most severely after-

and before I went there, but most severely afterward. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trial—theone mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the jailor, contained only a bottle of nitric acid for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was presumed was to be used in removing blood stains. I wish the parcel to be kept untouched that it may be shown, if there should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up in sansate and the state of the st should be occasion, what it really was that I had purchased. I have drawn up in separate papers an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 221, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissecting

rial, put too strongly my words about having set-tied with Dr. P. Whatever I did say of the kind was in the hope that I should be able to pacify Dr. P. and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Pettee, who was becoming restive, under the solicitation of Dr. Parkman. After Dr. Webster had stated most of the facts recorded above on the 33d of May, this question with all the above on the 23d of May, this question, with all the earnestness, solemnity and authority of tone that Dr. Putnam was master of, was addressed him: Dr. Webster, in all probability your days are numbered, you cannot, you dare not speak falsely to me now; you must not die with a lie in your properties of rower to yourself that your repeature. mouth—so prove to yourself that your repentance for the sins of your past life is sincere; tell me the truth then, a confidence to be kept secret during your lifetime and as much longer as my regard for the happiness of your family shall see require, and the interest of truth and just require, and the interest of truth and justice to permit; search to the bottom of your heart for the history of your motives, and tell me, before God, did it never occur to you, before the decease of Dr. Parkmen, that his death, if you could bring it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, or at least that personal icjury to him might possibly be the result of your expected conference with him? the result of your expected conference with him? As a dying man I charge you to answer me truly and exactly, or else be silent. Had you not such a thought? "No, never!" said he, with energy and feeling, "as I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children; I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the biow was struck. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp, the most provoking of men, and I am irritable and passionate. A quick handed and brief violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child, much indulged, and I life. I was an only child, much indulged, and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this." But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew you had not the means? No, he replied, I did not tellhim I would pay him, and there is no evidence I told him so, except my own words spoken after his disappearance and

vault. I think that Pettee, in his testimony at the

the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide.

I never had a thought of injuring Dr. Parkman."

This was accompanied by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, and of inquiring about gases from the yault.

alter I had determined to take the ground that I

had paid him, those words were of the miserable tissue of falsehood to which I was committed from

ing about gases from the vault.

After reading the statement Dr. Putnam proceeded to argue as to its truthfuloess, saying that it was made when the writ of error was pending; also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he such a strait as to commit such a crime

The previous petition from Prof. Webster, pro-testing his innosence and praying for absolute par-don, he said was got up by his family, who were wavering in their belief in his innosence, until his confession was communicated to them about a

week since.

He concluded in asserting his belief that the confession was true. Members of the Council bave retained a copy of the petition previously presented, and withdrawn by the advice of Dr. Patasm, which will probably be published. It asserts his innosence, and it also asserts that Littered the confession of the co tlefield, or some other person, placed the remains in his room to compass his ruin.

BROOKLYN ITEMS

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- The Board met yesterday atternoon at 4 o'clock. Reports were adopted as follows: Teacher's Committee, in favor of rais-ing Miss Shotwell's salary; Finance Committee,

ing Miss Shotwell's salary; Finance Committee, in favor of drawing warrants for pay ment of teachers' wages; in favor of paying the contingent and special expenses for June, \$229-34. Adopted.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the distribution to the Orphan Asylums of this city and the amount due them for the year 1850, according as the number of children between four and sixteen years of age, and instructed in such manner as is usual in common schools, shall bear to the whole number of children instructed in the common schools in this city, respectfully report, that according to the above basis of distribution there will be due

The Cauche Orphan Asylum.

\$122.04

Total.

\$125.09

therizing warrants to be drawn for the payment of the above amounts, and directing hereafter the balarce to be paid in monthly installments, to be made as soon as the Superintendent can certify that the Asylums have compiled with the requisitions of the law. Laid on the table for the present. The Special Committee appointed to investi-gate the charges against Mrs. Jane Babbitt of No.

12, for alleged crucity to one of her scholars, re-ported against her removal, and the Board adopted the resolution to that effect. The report and resolutions were adopted.

intions were adopted.

City Court.—Before Judge Greenwood.—
James Northrop and Samuel D. Kidder vs. Robt.

M. Stoples. Action to recover the value of some bushels of apples and potatoes sold the defendant. The plaintiff sold 2,100 bushels of potatoes and apples, agreeing to pay freightage and demurrage thereon, the defendant paid the amount of potatoes and apples alleged to have been sold, but refused to pay the freightage and demurrage thereon, alleging there were 550 bushels short of the complement delivered. Verdict for plaintiff \$131.98.

Theo. F. King, executor, v.e. vs. Wm. Rutherford.—Same vs. Same.—Both these actions were for arrears of rent, and defendant failing to appear

or arrears of rent, and defendant failing to appear and inquest was taken in each case and judgment given in former for \$282.01, and in latter for \$178.20.

COUNTY COURT-Before Judge Johnson.-Ha-COUNTY COURT—Before Judge Jonnson.—Habbens Corpus.—The rioters recently sentenced to the Penitentiary by Justice Smith, for being engaged in a fire riot in Myrtle av. were brought up yesterday morning before Judge Johnson, and an attempt was made to overthrow the decision of the Justice on the ground of illegality. Judge Johnson decided the commitments legal and the prisoners were sent back to prison.

Thirty eight persons died of Cholera in St.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Barnum's American Museum is visited by all who re, eet modesty and morality, as well as by those who are fond of novelty, and love amisement and instruction. It gives the highest order of moral entertainments day and evening.

castle Garden-Fireworks and Grand Ball.—Our readers, by referring to the savertisement in another colors, which is the proper celebration of the Fourth. In the morning the upper galeries will afford an excellent chance to view the passed on the Battery and the salutes from the different fulfications in the harbor—in the after-theory the music of Geo. Loder's Band of Solo Performers, and in the evening, Music, Dancing, Pantomime, Fireworks and Ball.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The cheapest, handsomest and best assortment of Boots, Gainers and Shoes, of all kinds, can be found at WATKINS's, 114 Fulton-st. Those who want first rate, easily fitting shoes, cannot do better than purchase at the above named fashionable establishment.

FOCHY MOUNTAIN BEAVERS .- Noise, bustle, hilarity, ginger-pos, ce cream, fireworks, military processions and patriotism in its broadest sense are the prevailing features of the present week, not forgetting Knox's magnificent elegant, light, superb and fascinating Rocky Mountain Beavers. To-day, don't procrastinate, but to-day drop in at 128 Fulton-st. and make a purchase. As many of our citizens intend leaving town for the

Summer, we would advise them to call on the New-York Hat Co. 148 Nassen-st. and fit themselves with one of their niful Drab Beaver Hats. The price (three dollars) is so low as to make it no object when comfort is to be con-SUMMER FASHION HATS IN THEIR VARIETY -Elegat

beauty, durability or cheapness, at the one-price store, 128 Canal-st. The most difficult heads fitted by a Paris conformeteur. [je28 71*] J. W. KELLOGG.

HEAR SOTH Sides.—In this age of "new lights" the public are suspicious of all things; therefore the good suf-fer with the bad until a fair trial is made. HOLEROOK & Co. affirm that two-thirds of those who have bought their pure Wines and Brandles once have bought th time. Is this a proof that they are genuine or not? We again inform our readers, who wish an article for medicinal purposes, that is warranted pure, that they will find at 214 Broadway, old Wines and Brandles, at \$1 per bottle, which

We have long and favorably known T. Gilskar & Co.'s Piano-Fortes, and take much pleasure in comme ing them to our readers. They have extensive warero at 447 Broadway, where some of their superior " Edians' may also be seen. Their Rollans are winning golden opinions and finding rapid cales.

BUSINESS' NOTICES.

THE MODEL SHOE STORE — A discriminating public case readily understand if uxurious sot.", magnificant mirrors, expensive despery and furniture "the partakes more of a finabionable drawing room style" are requisite applicances of a "model above store." Does not the question naturally force lited upon the mid—who pays for all this oste, "tatious dapley? To maintain this extrawagence, high price are necessary, and the good natured customers are beavily taxed to accomplish this end. Now we believe that the establishment, the expenses of which are kept within reasonable. ment, the excesses of which are kept within reasonable bounds, and all expenditures made to improve the qualty of the goods is the true "model show-store." Such is Cax-TARLL'S, 356 Bowers. His Gatter Boots, Silppers, Ties, ic. are made of the very best materials, by superior workurs to speak modestly, equal to any article sold in Broadway, and his prices are inne to a lower than that of any evablabment in that street. Lidles, if you love economy, male

BARRITT'S SOAF FOWD s. -- of all the advertised com-Banisty's Soar Fown s.—of all the advertised com-puncia calculated to abolish the drudgery of washing exy, there is none so thoroughly efficacious as B. T. Basisty's Soap Powder. His charge is but one shilling for a package that makes two en quarts of ourc, white and capital Soft Soap, and this powder used in the process of washing is companied by the common soan. We feel condhad utely chearer than the common soap. We feel dent that if this Scap Powder is once introduced toto a family they would never shandon its use. For sair by EARLE & Co. 65 and 70 Weshington st.

Those Patent Tapestry Three ply Carpets are all the rage just now, and have caused quite a sensation in the car-pet trade; they are scarcely landed before some anxious purchaser claims a parior carpet from them. Positively purchaser claims a parior they cannot be found at any other piace in this country but at the famous cheap curpet establishment No 39 Bowery, HIRAM ANDRSON'S. Those 4: and 5s English Ingrain Carpets and Ss and 4s Floor Oil Cloths sell well. They are

RELIEF OF BROADWAY -1 h . long mooted question is at last settled. The high priced stores of Broadway are being relieved of their customers by E. A. Bacons, who, at his Emportum, No. 150 Falton at sell's them better, as fashionable and cheaper Foots. Shoes, Ga ters, &c. than they have been in the habit of buying. Mr. B.'s assortment of ladies gents and childrent boots and shoes is, without doubt, the most extensive in this city, his prices he must reasonable

comprises various new styles, Business and Traveling Frocks, Sacks, Dress and Frock Costs, Light Overcosts, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

WM. T. JENNINGS, 231 Broadway, je27 latf

Opposite the Park Park Our assortment of first quality ready-made garments

To It is an easy matter to find Shoes and Galters, but not so easy to find such as are really good. Those who wish a tasty article, of first-rate quality, cool as a zephyr, and at remarkably low prices, are advised to step into WATEINS'S, 114 Fulton at, and, our word for it, they can be suited in every particular. je29 5dseed
GENERAL SCOTT - A megnificent Deguerrectype Por-

trait of this distinguished officer, taken for the "Gallery of Hillustrious Americana" may be seen at Baady's Daguerrian Gallery, 205 and 107 Broadway, corner of Fulton-at. A WORD TO THE VICTIMS OF INDIGESTION.—The stomach

condition not only a ceific dis a er, but in some instances a general prostration of the physical and mental energies. which if not properly treated will end in premature death which if not properly treated will end in premature doub-it is not, we be leve, say not to knot to claim that Rinds Restorative Bitters, if administered in time and persevered in, will care every variety of stomach complaints. The vigor which they impart to the digestive organs enable them to throw off claesas; a change, a revitalization of the torpid powers readly, from their alterative and tonic infeence, and the feeble, stooping hopeless valetudinarian soon begins to feel in every pulse and vein and fibre indications

of returning health and energy.

Prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, 199 Broadway, cor John-st

GENERAL NOTICES.

E Rocky Mountain Drab Beaver tiate. Sizo, Corner Pine and Nessau-sts, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his beautiful White and Drab Seaver Hais. The lightness and gentility of this has and its extensive use last season, has induced him to get up the article in the most rich and elegant manner. He has also a fine assortment of Gentlemen's Straw and other Hais of the lainest descriptions.

BIAD.

BY17 6wis

Thiversity of the City of New York.—
At the regular Annual Meeting of the Association of the Alumni, the tollowing resolutions were adopted, viz.

Henoteed, That the Alumni of the University have learned with ocep regret, the resignation of treir revered and beloved Chencellor, Hon Theodora Fartinsonevisca.

Resolved, That the Alumni, resulting with affectioning grantude the many lessons of wisdom and virue, illustrated in his teachings and wample, daring the faithful exercise of his office as Chancellor, tender their reluctant farewell, with the sincrest desire for his long continuance in the successful service of the case of Good Letters in his new post, and their hearty prayers for his own health, presperity and happiness.

Hessired, That the Alumni Association have seen with great pleasure the announcement of the election of Rev. Grosse W. Bernux. D.D. as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York.

Resolved. That the Alumni Association have seen will great picasure the announcement of the election of Rev. Grosce W. Bethurs. D.D. as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York.

Resolved. That in view of the acknowledged ability, rips scholar hip. classic a tainments, and well merited reputs them of the Chancellor elect, we hall the accession of que who is emmenty quathed to do bodor to the highest office in the gift of the University of the native City.

Resolved That the Aumni Association, deeply sensible of the toes sustained by the University of the native City.

Resolved. That the Aumni Association, deeply sensible of the toes sustained by the University of the respect and gratique for the ties and far while services.

Resolved. That in view of the election of G. C. Asynon, Esq. to the Chair of the G sek Professorable, we acknowledge with peasure our appreciate on of the finess of Mr. Anthon for that honorable office, knowing, as we do, the worthy mismorer in which this gratheman has sustained the exhibit of resultation of the name release.

Resolved That we must record our regret it at, from the ranks of the offspring of our own Aims Maters, no shoulder was cremed, by the Council, worthy of supporting the base of the offspring of our own Aims Maters, no shoulder was cremed, by the Council, worthy of supporting the base of the offspring of our own Aims Maters, no shoulder was cremed, by the Council, worthy of supporting the base of the order of the offspring of our own Aims Maters, no shoulder was cremed, by the Council, worthy of supporting the base of the order of the order of the order of the finess of the facility of the council of the supporting the base of the order of the order of the finess of the

The Treasurer of the Fire Department gratefully acknowledges the receipt of One Haudred One are, by the hands of Zooher Mills Esq) being a donated from Messrs. Olcott, McKlyson & Co. to the Widow and Orphan fund of the Department.

New-York, July 2, 1850.

13 16

New-York, July 2, 1859.

Le Novice.—The owners and drivers of stages, hednes, coarriages, carts and other vehicles are hereby notified not in any wise to obs rue! State st and Broadway. West Broadway to Chamber-at Chambers to Centerst and Centers to the east gate of the Park, on the 4th day of July induring the passing of the procession of the ist Division New York State Milita. By order of CALES S. WOODHULL, Mayor. Ges. W. Maysell, Chief of Police.

Take Netice.—The United Association of Bricklesses and Plasters a of this city have engaged the house of L. E. Disbroussert. At Third-avenue, corner of Ninth at the house of call where states will be in readiness from the date for the purpose of receiving the names of the ucents.

193 21s.

FF General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hull, 4B Broadway, this (Wednesday) expelling, at one boar size THOMAS EARLE, Societary.

Tong Island Hailroad Company.—Testocholders of the Long Island Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting at the Office of the Company is the City of Brooklyn or Tuesday the 2d day of July next, a coloice P M to take into consideration the present and prospective condition of the sfairs of the Company.

Jeff 1st ISAAC E. HAVILAND, President.

For other General Natices, see 11d Page

THE CONNECTICUT CLOCK COMPANY offer a great variety of styles of clocks, probably the largest best and cheapest. All orders from the country prompty attended to at the Deptt, 54 Johnst. N. Y. and ever clock warranted to perform well.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—One of the most elegibly situated coal-yards in the city is now offered for sale; it is in a great thoroughfare, covered entirely by iros braced sheds, is paved throughout, has a brick office of two stories, and a new scale, and four years lease at a low real, and fur years lease at a low real, and fur years lease at a low real, and fur years lease at a low real, enter the control of the property of the pro

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES about comments ing. Before you commence see the subscrib-soter into engagements with you to use an ine-will lessen the cost of your permanent way least. Greater asiety with greater speed inc. will find this worthy your attention. Communic dressed to J. W. WILKINS, Tribune office, will propose attention.